(*d*) In inspecting villages he shall be generally guided by the directions laid down for Circle Inspectors in section 49; he shall also examine the registers of births and deaths, vaccination, small-pox and cholera in the villages, and give attention to the sources of water supply, their protection and disinfection with potassium permanganate when required, the sanitary condition of the villages and the state of the burial grounds; and, in his diaries, he shall report the amount of migration to and from each village, the state of returned emigrants and the presence or the prospect of any special form of distress.

(*e*) He shall give special attention to the state of the idle or disheartened poor, who, though able to work, refuse to leave their villages.

NOTE.—These must be dealt with strictly; only those who are in danger of starving and cannot leave the village are to be fed in it; and of those who come back from places where private employment is available or from scarcity or famine relief works, those only are to be fed who are unable to work. It should be borne in mind that to those who have wilfully abandoned private employment or scarcity or famine relief works, relief should not be given, unless it is indispensable for the preservation of their lives. At the same time the children of such persons as those described here should receive consideration, and if found in a reduced state, should be relieved in poor-houses or village kitchens.

(*f*) He shall keep careful diaries and submit copies of them week by week through the Mamlatdar to the Sub-Divisional Officer, who shall examine them carefully and return them promptly through the Mamlatdar with remarks and orders on all matters which appear to need urgent attention.

52. *Duties of the Mamlatdars.*—During scarcity or famine the general duties of the Mamlatdars in connection with relief measures shall be of the same nature as those prescribed for the Relief Head Karkuns in section 51. In addition they shall have the following special powers and duties:—

(*a*) to authorize the Circle Inspectors to give, if necessary, to distressed persons proceeding to famine relief works or migrating on foot in search of labour the dependent's allowance for the journey in grain, cash or cooked food at the rate of one day's allowance for each 12 miles of the journey. This allowance shall be disbursed in the same way as gratuitous relief is distributed in the village, the names of the recipients being shown in the village gratuitous relief lists for the days on which the allowance is given;

(*b*) to fix the price to be paid for grain supplied for the village grain dole and for village kitchens;

(*c*) to recommend action by the Collector in relief of village servants under sections 160 and 161.

53. *Sub-Divisional Officers.*—The Sub-Divisional Officer shall ordinarily be invested with summary magisterial powers, if not already exercising such powers, and shall so far as possible be relieved still further from the pressure of magisterial duties by the investiture of Subordinate Judges in his sub-division with First Class magisterial powers.

CHAPTER VI.—RULES FOR MANAGEMENT OF SCARCITY WORKS*

54. *Scarcity works when to be opened.*—Scarcity works as defined in sub-section (*a*) of section 10 may be opened when scarcity conditions have been declared to exist in a district according to the conditions of sub-section (*b*) of section 33 of this Code. They shall be conducted in accordance with the rules contained in this chapter of the Code.

(i) *Rules for Management of District Local Board and Municipal Scarcity Works*

55. *Management of District Local Board and Municipal Scarcity Works.*—The following rules shall be observed in the management of District Local Board and Municipal scarcity works:—

(*a*) they shall be conducted departmentally by the District Local Board or Municipal staffs, subject to the general rules contained in part (iv) of this chapter, which are applicable to all scarcity works;

* For detailed instructions, *see* Appendix IV.

(*b*) in case a District Local Board or Municipality has insufficient funds available to finance a useful scarcity work, which it is anxious to undertake, Government may advance the funds required, the amount advanced being made repayable by instalments at a rate of interest at 2 per cent. below the rate at which the Government of Bombay may be raising loans at the time, plus 4 per cent. sinking fund;

(*c*) when the cost of a District Local Board or Municipal scarcity work is higher than it would have been if undertaken in normal times owing to the employment of inefficient labour and weakly persons, or to the payment of wages at a higher rate owing to an abnormal rise in the prices of staple food-grains due to scarcity or famine, the District Local Board or the Municipality shall be entitled to claim a grant from Government to cover the difference between the cost of the work calculated at normal rates and the cost actually incurred on presenting a certificate signed by the Executive Engineer and the Collector to the effect that they are satisfied that the work was efficiently conducted and that the claim made is reasonable in view of the class of labour employed and the rate of wages paid; the grants so made to the District Local Boards and Municipalities shall be debited to the head "43—Famine Relief";

(*d*) the works shall cease to be conducted as scarcity works on the date when Government scarcity or famine relief works are closed and from the same date Government shall not be liable to make good to the District Local Board or Municipality any excess expenditure incurred as described in sub-section (*c*) of this section.

(ii) *Rules for the Management of Expansion of Public Works*

56. *Collector to fix dates for opening and locality of works.*— Works included in the programme of expansion of public works shall be opened on such dates and in such localities as may be directed by the Collector.

57. *Executive Engineer responsible for management.*—The Executive Engineer shall be responsible for the management of such works in the same way as he is responsible for all other public works in his district, and for the provision of the establishment required in order to conduct them efficiently.

58. *Scale of establishment required.*—The staff required for a work with 3,000 workers shall not exceed—

One Sub-overseer.

Three work agents.

Six mustering karkuns.

One karkun.

One storekeeper (if found necessary).

The staff for works with less than 3,000 workers shall be calculated proportionately to the above scale.

59. *Method of conducting works.*—Such works shall be conducted in exactly the same way as ordinary Public Works Department works, subject to the general rules contained in part (iv) of this chapter, which are applicable to all scarcity works.

60. *Imprest advance to Sub-overseer in charge.*—The Executive Engineer shall be authorized to give an imprest advance to the Sub-overseer in charge of such works up to a limit of Rs. 5,000 as required, it being left to the discretion of the former to take adequate security.

(iii) *Rules for Management of Village Works*

61. *How to be managed.*—Village works may be conducted either by the Public Works Department or, where more convenient, by the Revenue Department under the Collector.

62. *Method of management under the Public Works Department.*—When managed by the Public Works Department village works will be conducted